

NATIONAL

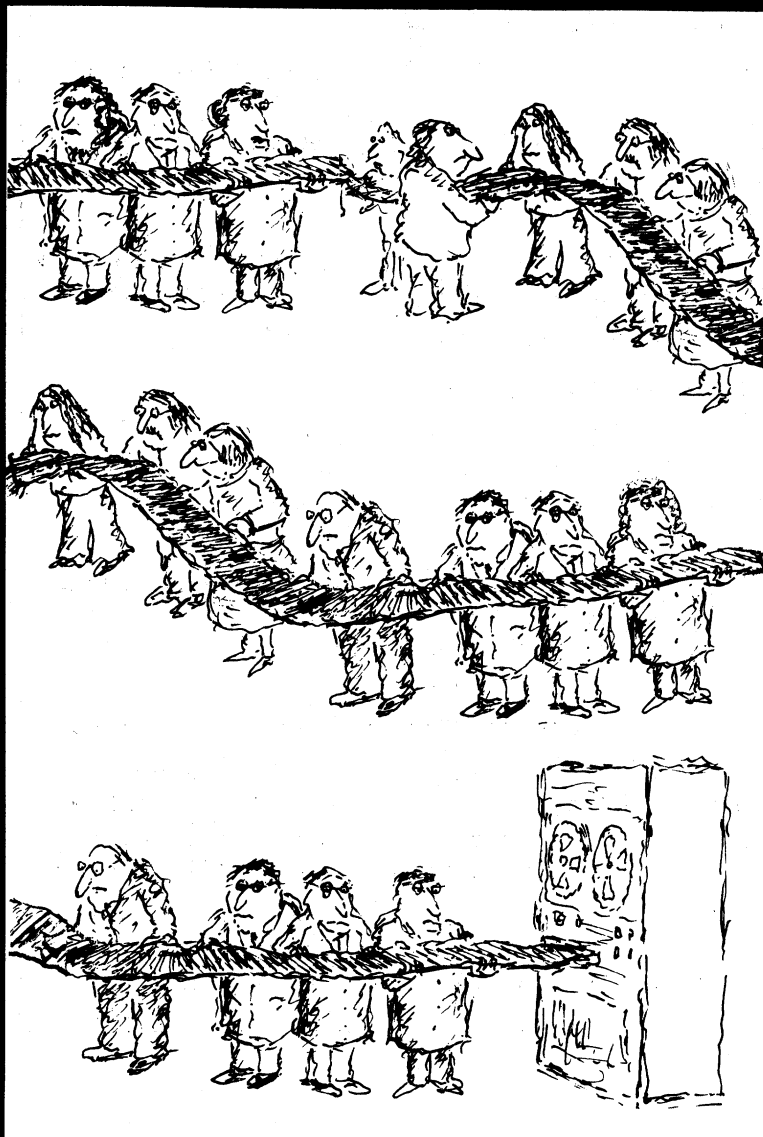
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LNS

NOTES FROM THE STAFF

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LIBERATION News Service, now in its ninth
 year, publishes twice weekly packets of news
 copy and graphic material which are printed on
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Borrowed Times, a bi-weekly Montana
 paper, has played an important role in pub-
 licizing issues facing Crow, Blackfeet and
 Cheyenne Native Americans. On page 5, we
 report on one Borrowed Times story--the
 apparent murder of a Blackfeet man in jail by
 local law enforcement officials. The BT also
 has regular coverage on resistance to strip
 mining and western agribusiness. Their address
 is P.O. Box 1311, Missoula, Montana 59801.

The present and future threat of
 automation facing office workers is the subject
 of an article on page 3, which we edited from
 "Dollars and Sense." If you know people that
 are experiencing this push for automation--
 encourage them to write and describe their
 situation to us.

If you plan to run the last packet's
 article on the Washington Post strike, don't
 forget to use the photograph in the graphics
 section this packet. Also, if you've noticed
 our half tones are coming out flat--not so
 highly contrasted blacks and whites--we're
 doing that on purpose so that they will pick
 up contrast when you reproduce them.

See you next week,
 LNS

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

FIRST STATE TROOPER INDICTED SINCE ATTICA MASSACRE

LIBERATION News Service

"The indictments (of state troopers) will serve the important political purpose of shielding the people who are really responsible for what happened at Attica--the high state officials that are responsible for the prison conditions that caused the Attica uprising, the failure of the negotiations, the chaos of the massacre, and the decision to prosecute only prisoners."

"The indictments should not stop with the gunman who have always been expendable in the eyes of the state. The indictment should reach to the highest levels, up to and including Chief Prosecutor Anthony Simonetti and former Governor Nelson Rockefeller." --Bruce Soloway, defense worker with Attica Now.

NEW YORK (LNS)--The first indictment on October 10 of a state trooper for his role in crushing the Attica rebellion is a result of four years of public outrage at the prosecution of 62 prisoners and no state officials. Even the Policemen's Benevolent Association, which is defending the trooper, complains that the indictment came as a result of "political pressure."

Although the recent indictment is a breakthrough, Attica Brothers supporters say it is still only a token move.

First State Trooper Indicted

Gregory Wildridge, the recently indicted state trooper, is charged with "reckless endangerment" in the first degree, specifically, "discharging a shotgun." the state attack on the prison in 1971 ended in the death of 43 people and injury to hundreds.

Wildridge was arraigned on October 10 and released on \$1,000 bail. His charge carries a maximum seven year sentence if he is convicted.

Rumors of plans to indict seven more law enforcement officers appeared in the Buffalo press on October 14, but the plans were denied by Chief Prosecutor Anthony Simonetti the next day.

The indictment of the state trooper and the slowing down of the prosecution of the 34 Attica Brothers who are still facing charges are an indication of the growing pressure that the prosecution has been under for four years. Three years ago the McKay commission concluded, in part, that "indiscriminate shooting" by the assault force had taken place and that corrections officers had taken "vengeful reprisals" against inmates. And now the prosecution fears that its misconduct will be exposed again in the Meyer report on selective prosecution, which is expected to be released soon.

Even the Attica prosecution admits that it is now in a desperate situation. One long time prosecutor on the case told the New York Times in September, "It's a shambles here. Everyone is running for the hills. It's every man for himself on a sinking boat. We've basically given up on the cases."

Commenting on the current state of the trials, Bruce Soloway, a defense worker for the Attica Brothers said, "The prosecution is seeing that they are

under pressure for engaging in selective prosecution for four years and that their jobs and prestige are on the line now. I think they way they see out of their predicament is to indict some state troopers--that may be their only chance to get the pressure off them.

"It seems like the prosecutors are willing to select a few scapegoats from the state troopers," Soloway continued, "The same way that Governor Rockefeller was willing to dispense with a few hostages, guards and prison employees back in 1971 in order to continue their efforts to destroy the Attica Brothers, either physically or legally.

"It's absurd to talk about this one trooper who fired one shotgun," he continued, "taking the rap for the death of 43 people. Regardless of what he did, he's obviously being used as a scapegoat."

Selective Prosecution

A hearing on selective prosecution was recently halted with the close of the trial of Attica defendant Jomo Joka Omawale on October 9. The defense motion for the hearing was finally granted by Judge Ann Mikoll as defense lawyers intended to prove that state officials committed crimes against inmates and that the prosecution was aware of these crimes but did nothing about them. During the four day hearing Jomo, other former prisoners, attorneys, and National Guard members testified that prosecutors refused to investigate reports of atrocities committed by state troopers and guards during the Attica massacre.

On October 9 the prosecution suddenly offered to drop all of Jomo's counts of murder, kidnapping and unlawful imprisonment, in exchange for a guilty plea to one minor charge of "coercion" and an end to the selective prosecution hearing.

Big Black will appear in court to argue that motion on Tuesday, October 21.

In addition, an official report on the selective prosecution issue is expected to be released soon by special investigator Bernard Meyer who was appointed by Governor Carey last April when Chief Prosecutor Anthony Simonetti was charged with a coverup by Malcolm Bell, another attorney in the prosecutor's office.

First in line to read the Meyer report when it is released is New York Governor Carey. He has already announced his intention to "edit" it, along with State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, before it is made public.

Both Carey and Lefkowitz are already deeply implicated in what has become known as the Attica coverup, Attica defense workers explain. "For several months," one defense worker said, "they suppressed information on corruption in the Attica prosecution while two Attica Brothers were being convicted in a rigged trial earlier this year. They only created the Meyer inquiry when they were forced by public pressure."

Amnesty

In anticipation of the Meyer report, Carey has proposed a compromise on amnesty in the Attica cases. He has announced that he will probably recommend dismissal of charges against Attica Brothers who have not been convicted. Carey's amnesty is likely to

include state officials involved in the brutal attack on the prison.

Supporters of the Attica Brothers are continuing to demand total and unconditional amnesty for all Attica Brothers, including the two already convicted, regardless of what the Meyer report has to say.

"Everybody knows," one defense worker said, "that only prisoners were indicted after Attica and the 1971 McKay commission reported on hundreds of official's crimes that went uninvestigated and unpunished. Carey should have granted amnesty on that basis months ago."

The defense committee went on to say that state misconduct against the Attica Brothers in the past four years is grounds for amnesty, in addition to the selective prosecution issue. "There is overwhelming evidence," he continued, "that the state deliberately spread malicious lies about Attica prisoners, coerced and bribed witnesses, concealed and destroyed evidence, obtained indictments based on insufficient facts, withheld funds appropriated for the defense, infiltrated the defense committee with informers, and tampered with the trial juries."

Attica Now, A Buffalo group of Attica Brother supporters opposes amnesty for the guards and state officials responsible for the 1971 attack. "It is time to end the massacre," Bruce Soloway concluded. "There is only one way to end it. The truth about Attica must be understood, the real criminals identified, the punishment of prisoners must end."

* * *

Attica Now urges people to write to Governor Carey and state legislators demanding total amnesty for all Attica Brothers. This demand goes further than state legislator Arthur Eve's bill that would grant amnesty to state troopers, guards and officials as well as inmates. The Eve bill says nothing about amnesty for John Hill and Charley Joe Pernasilice, two Attica defendants already convicted.

-30-

MARTIN SOSTRE SUPPORTERS PRESS N.Y. GOVERNOR FOR CLEMENCY

NEW YORK (LNS)--Some 75 Martin Sostre supporters gathered in New York on October 9 to demand that Governor Hugh Carey grant amnesty to the black activist prisoner.

Singled out as a political activist both in and out of prison, Sostre has already served nearly 9 years of a 30-40 year sentence on a fabricated drug charge.

The demonstration was held at the Americana Hotel where a Liberal Party fundraising dinner was taking place. Sostre's supporters, who were picketing the hotel entrance, intercepted Carey as he entered the hotel. Handing him leaflets, the picketers urged the Governor to take Sostre's petition "very seriously."

A June 20 sit-in at Carey's office staged by 16 Sostre supporters, including Catholic activist Daniel Berrigan and State Assemblywoman Marie Runyon won a meeting with Carey to discuss Sostre's case. In September, a formal petition for executive clemency was submitted and is currently before the Executive Clemency Bureau. The governor, however, can grant clemency without the bureau's recommendation, and christ-

A former steelworker who saved his money to start an Afro-Asian bookstore, Martin Sostre was singled out for his political activism for some time before his arrest. When riots erupted in Buffalo's poor black community in the summer of 1967, the bookstore stayed open late so that community residents could escape from the teargas and bullets of city police.

Sostre was soon arrested on fabricated charges of sale and possession of heroin, inciting a riot, resisting arrest and arson. A grand jury dropped all but the drug charges, for lack of evidence.

The drug conviction was based on testimony from one witness--Arto Williams--who four years later admitted in an affidavit that he had cooperated in the framing of Sostre in return for receiving probation himself. However a March, 1974 appeal for a new trial based on Williams' recantation was denied.

Since 1967, Sostre has spent much of his sentence in solitary confinement. Active as a jail-house lawyer and an organizer of prisoner workers, Sostre has strongly opposed such practices as rectal searches which degrade and humiliate prisoners.

In one landmark decision which Sostre won on behalf of hundreds of prisoners, a New York state court ruled prisoners could not be confined in solitary without due process.

As a result of his activities and refusal to submit to rectal searches, Sostre has suffered serious beatings on at least six occasions. Those associated with him have also been beaten and harassed.

After many requests to move Sostre from Clinton Prison where his life was threatened by prison guards had been denied, Sostre was finally transferred to the Federal Prison in New York City in August after filing a federal suit charging the state prison system with brutal and genocidal treatment.

mas is the time when such requests are usually granted.

"The Supreme Court has refused to consider his appeal," said Betsy Boehner of the New York City Defense Committee. "It's the end of the road -- legally. The only way Martin is going to get out is by executive clemency."

* * *

People are urged to write or send telegrams to Governor Carey, State House, Albany, N.Y. 12224 to request that he grant Sostre executive clemency.

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"Whose side are you on? Now, I'm the Secretary of State and I'm on our side. I don't know why, to win a Pulitzer prize, people have to go probing for things that one can bitch about. None of your papers or your broadcasting are worth a damn unless the United States succeeds."

--Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State under Kennedy and Johnson talking to news reporters in 1968.

[See graphics to go with this story.]

THE AUTOMATED OFFICE:
OFFICE WORKERS FACE LAYOFFS, SPEED-UP AND
INCREASED JOB MONOTONY

(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article that first appeared in Dollars & Sense, a monthly bulletin put out in Somerville, Massachusetts by members of URPE, the Union for Radical Political Economy.)

NEW YORK (D&S/LNS)--Picture row upon row of typewriters, each with its own glowing red light warning the typist that there is still work to be done, still more letters and memos stored in the electronic data bank.

You're looking at the Office of the Future -- but it's a future that exists in a very real form today, a future that IBM, Xerox and other office machine giants are scrambling to control. And with \$1.5 billion invested yearly in research and development, it is a future that nobody is taking lightly.

The current "industrialization" of clerical work is taking place as the office costs of many businesses are climbing to as much as 50% of their total budgets. In order to cut costs and expand profits the "inefficiency" of the office is being scrutinized and all paperwork overhauled through "scientific management."

IBM calls it Word Processing (WP). Word Processing is to paragraphs, sentences and words what data processing is to numbers. Since the development ten years ago of electronically-controlled "text editing" typewriters, the "inefficiency" of secretaries has been the target of the office machine companies.

With these machines, such as IBM's MT/ST, each typewriter keystroke is recorded electronically on magnetic tape. Words and even sentences can be changed electronically on the tape, avoiding repeated retyping of successive drafts. Today these typewriters are being used in combination with dictation systems to introduce industrial management techniques into the clerical field. The sales of dictation equipment are expected to grow from \$161 million in 1973 to \$244 million in 1977.

Scientific management has been familiar to factory workers for decades in the form of time studies and job title changes. Its basic goal is to reduce production costs by rigorously controlling every phase of production, giving workers more and more rigidly defined jobs, and limiting knowledge of the whole production process to a new echelon of engineers and managers.

Automation, layoffs, speed-up, an increase in boring, dehumanizing work -- all these aspects of the factory are now looming before office workers.

Secretaries, now called "word processors," are placed together in a single Word Processing Center -- what used to be called a typing pool, although WP advocates bristle at the term. By telephone, the bosses dictate into the Center's main tape banks the material they wish to have typed.

The only skill required of the machine-tending word processors is the ability to tolerate earphones and type at high speeds. The clerical staff is reduced sharply and pay scales can be trimmed as well.

At Penn Mutual Life Insurance in Philadelphia, executives from the president on down dictate into the memory bank of a WP center. One department head lauded the efficiency of the new system in keeping track of personnel costs.

He was also pleased at being able to do without 35 of a former staff of 120 secretaries.

In paper-pushing Washington, Word Processing is booming. The General Services Administration is seeking Congressional authority to institute the system throughout all federal agencies. Even the national office of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) has had a WP center for two years.

The AFSCME office illustrates how the smaller WP systems work. Five word processors handle dictation for sixty bosses who, in the humorless logic of WP jargon, are called "dictators."

The Center's production officer watches over a series of dials revealing the amount of dictation waiting to be typed, etc. Pages of charges indicate the productivity of the center as a whole, by department and even of each worker.

Typists are separated from each other in cubicles, each equipped with a desk, a typewriter and a light signalling more dictation waiting to be typed. In the words of the Center's supervisor, "The only thing she sees is that red light; she just types until it goes out."

For office workers, Word Processing means less freedom for personal contact with co-workers, more rigorous supervision and no chance to gain or use any understanding of the messages they process. "I have a great deal of compassion for my word processing operators," said one vice-president at Unionamerica Insurance Group in Los Angeles. "It's tedious work." Another executive admitted that WP is "a giant step backward from job enrichment.

When asked whether the Center could be managed by the "word processors," themselves, the AFSCME supervisor said she didn't think so because "girls will be girls" and somebody needs to watch them and to deal with the dictators.

At AFSCME, the word processors were hired from outside and the old secretarial staff was reduced by attrition. Not everyone has been so lucky. At a small New England college where the new system is now being introduced, the secretaries are being moved into a separate building in a far corner of the campus. Professors will communicate with them via inter-office mail.

The secretaries are being assured that WP will give them the opportunity to "develop their professional skills as typists." But many of them don't see their segregation this way and are leaving. No replacements are being hired -- the college simply plans to use the remaining secretaries "more efficiently."

With a projected 47% of the labor force employed in service-based industries by 1980, Word Processing and other forms of scientific management for the office are certain to be heavily pushed by companies.

Though spontaneous office resistance has not

slowed the move to automation, the office machine firms are taking a second look in order to find slower, less "traumatic" methods of establishing their systems since many office workers quit when WP is introduced.

IBM has shifted to a "work group" approach, in which each office has its own WP center. Xerox also advocates less drastic reorganization, trying to develop what they fondly call "the friendly machine."

WP proponents are also trying to convince women that the system will open up new career paths, but for anyone typing for eight hours to a red light, the evidence of this "advancement" is nil. "No one used to worry about the career path of secretaries," said one Xerox executive. "Women's lib is affecting things now."

But behind this new face lies the old determination to cut office costs. "People will adapt nicely to office systems -- if their arms are broken," says IBM vice-president William Laughlin in a Business Week article this spring, "and we're in the twisting stage now."

Organized opposition from increasingly unionized office workers is potentially the strongest force against the implementation of Word Processing. One new union local at a Pennsylvania university has been fighting the scheduled introduction of the school's first automated office. At another university, in the Midwest, control over the use of word processing is one of the key demands being raised as part of an organizing drive.

So far, no national unions have taken a position on the issue. The WP supervisor at the AFSCME headquarters was temporarily at a loss to explain why locals of the same union were opposing WP. She thought a while and then observed, "It must be that our members lose their jobs." As office workers become an increasingly organized force within the labor movement, office automation presents one of the first big challenges they have to face.

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GAY PRISONER SUES OVER DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK(LNS)--A gay prisoner is filing a class action suit in Los Angeles for discrimination based on his homosexuality. Men in Los Angeles prisons who are known to be gay are confined in "Queens Tanks" where they are kept in isolation from the other prisoners. Additionally, they are not allowed to participate in work furlough programs and are denied other rehabilitation programs and privileges.

An investigation by Don Slater of the Hollywood Homosexual Information Center provided the evidence on which prisoner William Morrison's case is based. Slater found that any previous record of homosexual involvement will disqualify a prisoner from work release privileges.

- 30 -

(Thanks to the Gay Liberator for this short.)

YOU SHOULD HAVE GOTTEN YOUR OCTOBER BILL BY NOW.

PLEASE PAY IT RIGHT AWAY. PASS A HAT AROUND AND

SEND A FEW BUCKS EXTRA. WE NEED IT. THANKS.

KISSINGER BANS PERUVIAN REVOLUTIONARY, HUGO BLANCO, FROM U.S.

NEW YORK (LNS)--Hugo Blanco, Peruvian peasant leader, author and political prisoner, has been refused permission to enter the United States for a planned 16 state lecture tour. He was scheduled to speak about the thousands of political prisoners held in Latin America.

According to a spokesperson for the State Department, Secretary of State Kissinger personally decided to deny Hugo Blanco's visa on September 24, using the McCarthy era McCarran Act as the basis for his decision. This declares people ineligible for visas who "write, or publish, or advocate, or teach" the overthrow of the United States or any other "organized government."

When asked which of these categories applies to Blanco, the State Department replied that the information was "classified" on grounds of "national security."

Hugo Blanco came to international prominence in the early sixties as the leader of a peasant reform union in the Quechua Indian region of Peru. The union sought to regain land held by wealthy landowners under the slogan, "Land or Death."

In response, the Peruvian government arrested Blanco in 1963 and sentence him to 25 years in prison. He was granted amnesty in 1970 following an international campaign demanding his release.

Following his release, Blanco traveled to Mexico and Argentina, until he was deported to Chile in 1972. After the CIA-inspired coup in Chile in 1973, Blanco sought refuge with hundreds of others in the Swedish embassy. Since then he has lived in exile in Sweden, devoting his time to building support for political prisoners in Chile and other Latin American countries.

Blanco's book, "Land or Death," on the peasant movement in Peru was cited as one of the outstanding academic works in 1973 by the American Library Association. He has also written contributions for two books, "Disaster in Chile," and "Chile: Days of Terror."

As a result of his writings and his first-hand experiences in Chile and Peru, he received invitations to speak at many American universities and U.S. support groups for Latin American political prisoners.

Blanco's planned speech, "Latin America: Continent Without Justice," was presented on tape recording to several of the American groups which had sponsored his trip. The speech focuses on the terror and murder he witnessed first-hand during and after the CIA-inspired coup in Chile.

Referring to the denial of Blanco's visa, a University of Wisconsin professor who had sponsored Blanco's lecture there stated, "Hugo Blanco is a person of great historical significance; he has something important to say."

"We can only conclude," said Mirta Vidal, a spokesperson for the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, which coordinated Blanco's American tour, "that the State Department fears embarrassment over the Chile coup." - 30 -

[See graphics.]

MEDICAL EXAMINER SAYS MONTANA INDIAN PRISONER DIED
FROM ELECTROCUTION, NOT SUICIDE;
1 OF 20 SUCH CASES IN STATE

[Editor's note: Borrowed Times, an alternative Montana newspaper which has done much to publicize the Hirst case, noted in April when the case was known only locally, "Clayton Hirst's death is not unusual. People on the Blackfeet reservation estimate that there have been 20 to 30 deaths on the reservation that should be investigated. Similar cases exist all over Montana.

"The only thing that makes Clayton's death any different is the strength of the Hirsts' determination to find justice and the mass support they received at the inquest. Indian groups from all over the state drove through one of the worst spring blizzards in Eastern Montana, some of them traveling over "closed" roads to be present at the inquest. It was evident that the group of 150 which filled the courtroom had a sobering effect on the coroner and other county officials."

Meanwhile, Akwesasne Notes reported four Navajo deaths in Farmington, New Mexico this summer; apparently all murders by local whites. Two of the deaths -- supposed suicides -- took place in the Farmington County Jail in July. Only after large demonstrations in Farmington and mass pressure did the FBI agree to look into the cases.]

NEW YORK (LNS)--On March 6, 1975, Clayton Hirst, a 22-year old Blackfeet Native American awaiting trial on a misdemeanor charge, was found dead in the Glacier County Jail in Cut Bank, Montana -- dead from hanging himself, local law enforcement officials, coroner and inquest jury all insisted.

However, Dr. Robert Wright, the Medical Examiner for the City of San Francisco, performing an independent autopsy on Hirst in August, concluded Hirst did not die from hanging, but was beaten first and then died from electrocution.

Hirst's family, which arranged for the second autopsy, filed a \$35 million civil suit in federal court in Great Falls, Montana on August 19, against nearly a dozen local law enforcement officials. The family filed a civil suit after local and federal prosecutors refused to consider criminal proceedings.

At least 20 Blackfeet have died under mysterious circumstances in Glacier County jails, according to the Blackfeet Tribal Council which paid \$3000 to have Hirst's body examined. And Melvin Belli, attorney for the Hirst family, says the family will present evidence of persistent cruelty to Blackfeet by local enforcement officials. Belli calls Hirst's death "backlash" to the recent movement by Blackfeet people to assert their rights.

"The more the Blackfeet press their rights, the more inhumane and barbarous is their treatment," Belli said. "Clayton Hirst was intelligent, vocal and proud of his Indian heritage and for this reason Glacier County authorities electrocuted him."

Glacier County Sheriff, Jean Gerston, in answering questions put to her by the Hirst family during the April inquest, admitted there were a large number of Blackfeet deaths in local jails. "I have no idea why," she said.

Hirst was arrested on February 28 on charges of drinking although he and two companions were not told by the arresting officer that they were being arrested, only that the police would give them "a lift home." After taking them to a local lockup they were questioned by a plainclothes man who "called us 'lying dirty skunks,'" Walter Allison, one of the three Blackfeet arrested recalled at the April inquest.

Walter Allison and his brother Maynard were released on bond, but the authorities kept Hirst in jail because his family couldn't afford to post \$300 bond. There was a long-time animosity between Glacier County officials and the Hirst family, growing out of a 1972 incident when Clayton's brother Jim, who had been incarcerated for six months on a misdemeanor charge, was teargassed in a closed cell and kept there for two hours while Sheriff Gerston watched.

Jim Hirst sued the county and was later awarded \$2,200 in damages in an out-of-court settlement. Glacier County officials bore a grudge against the Hirst family after the settlement, the Blackfeet Tribal Council charges, and Hirst family members were singled out for harassment and petty arrests.

Glacier County Sheriff Gerston claims she found Hirst dead, hanging by a belt in his jail cell in the predawn hours on March 6. The local coroner said Hirst had been dead for four hours at the time he was found. Local authorities also claim that bruises on Hirst's chest were the result of the body falling against a toilet bowl in the cell as they cut him down.

However, San Francisco Medical Examiner Stephen Boyd who performed the August autopsy said Hirst's neck showed no signs of hemorrhaging which usually occurs in hanging, and that the bruises on Hirst's body were sustained before he died. Most importantly, Boyd concluded Hirst died from electrocution. He said two small burn marks on the back of Hirst's left hand indicated that "a two-wire 110-volt electric device coming in contact with the ground" killed Hirst.

A Montana official named in the \$35 million suit, reacting to the autopsy, said "We're not about to change our minds about it just because some yahoo from California says something else." The "yahoos" the official referred to, however, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Richard Wright, are both respected criminal pathologists who have indicated they will testify at the civil suit.

* * *

The Hirst family is particularly bitter about their treatment by the Glacier County officials during the county inquest proceedings in April.

Carol Hirst, Clayton's sister, swore under oath that Sheriff Gerston told her that "due to the fact that suicide is so terrible, and she [Gerston] didn't want to smear his name, they [officials] could say that he died from natural causes."

And Clayton Hirst's brother testified that coroner Bill Riddle tried to persuade him that an autopsy "wasn't necessary." "Now you don't want your brother all cut up...mutilated," another county official told Greg Hirst.

(con't. next page)

The Hirsts refused to participate in the cover-up, but county officials have denied them pieces of public information, such as the names of prisoners and jailers present in the jail at the time of Hirst's death.

John Issacson and David Crawford, two former prisoners who have formed the Northwest Legal Research Corporation to look into such cases, say they have had to resort to the Freedom of Information Act to obtain records which by law should be routinely available to the public.

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[Thanks to Borrowed Times and Akwesasne Notes for this information and their independent investigation.]

DANGER: NARCOTICS AGENT DRIVES ILLINOIS SCHOOL BUS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Post Amerikan, an alternative newspaper in Bloomington, Illinois, recently conducted interviews of local school bus drivers for a story about school bus safety.

Inadvertently, the paper found that the driver of bus #16, who buses high school and elementary school students, is John Stevens, head of a multi-county narcotics enforcement agency.

Steven's apparent purpose in driving the bus is to keep an eye on the kids. However, the Post reports that he has almost gotten into two accidents in the process.

When Post-Amerikan photographers tried to take pictures of Stephens in the school bus while he waited for students to come out of the Sheridan Elementary School, the principal came running out demanding to know what the photographers were doing.

The "bus driver" advised the principal that the photographer was trespassing on school property and the principal called the police while the photographers snapped away with their cameras. The police declined to arrest the photographers because they were on a public sidewalk.

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CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES HELPS FBI TO HUNT FUGITIVES

NEW YORK (LNS)--Until recently the applications of California residents applying for a drivers license were referred to the FBI if they declined to submit to optional thumbprinting.

According to the state Department of Motor Vehicles, names were sent daily to the FBI office until the practice was discontinued September 11 by a new head of the department.

Paul Young, special agent in charge of the FBI's Sacramento office, explained that the names were part of an experimental program started in early 1973 in connection with searches for fugitives.

"We asked for a sampling of applications where people did not submit to fingerprinting to see if fugitives were trying to get false identification," Young said.

However, the program "didn't pan out," he said, and was about to be abandoned by the FBI when the department ordered a stop to the practice. --30--

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY MONITORS LEFTISTS FOR THE FBI

NEW YORK (LNS)--The FBI received information on American leftists -- purportedly for domestic security reasons -- from the National Security Agency's worldwide monitoring network of telephones, radio and cable communications, according to recent statements by former U.S. intelligence officials.

The FBI supplied the NSA with a "watch list" of U.S. citizens for the NSA to monitor for overseas calls. Included on the list were Jane Fonda, Dr. Benjamin Spock, the "Chicago 7" defendants, Eldridge Cleaver, Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy. Between 1969 and 1970 alone, it is known that at least 150 overseas calls by anti-war leaders were monitored by the NSA and transcripts provided to the FBI.

In turn, the FBI aided the NSA by breaking into foreign embassies to obtain code-books and other material to help the agency decipher intercepted messages.

It had been known earlier that the NSA monitors millions of overseas calls, including those in foreign countries, as part of its code-breaking and foreign intelligence gathering operations. What is new is the revelation that this information was provided to the FBI as part of its domestic surveillance of American leftists.

The NSA monitoring system -- described as having an "amazing capability" by a former intelligence official -- uses computers to scan conversations and record those in which key words were used, including the names of particular individuals or organizations. One official estimated that the system collects so much information that it is necessary to burn 30 tons of classified wastepaper each day.

The Justice Department, which oversees the FBI, claimed that it discontinued FBI cooperation with the NSA two years ago, on the fear that some of its criminal cases in court might be dismissed if it was proved that information was obtained illegally.

But another official defended the practice, saying that "It doesn't violate the law. It doesn't require burglary and it doesn't require opening mail. It's pretty healthy in terms of civil rights."

Information on the FBI use of NSA material was provided to the Los Angeles Times by two former intelligence officials after the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities agreed to a Ford Administration appeal to postpone the Committee hearings on the matter. The Senate committee is currently investigating the intelligence community.

Explaining why the hearings were postponed, a committee source said, "The committee was not trying to destroy the electronic surveillance capabilities of the NSA. The abuse of these capabilities was the reason for our hearings."

Ford is hoping to prevent large-scale disclosure of NSA practices while admitting that the agency has been in "technical violation of the law." Ford is considering a plan to change the laws restricting electronic eavesdropping to "correct" these violations.

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[SEE GRAPHICS FOR THIS STORY.]

AFL-CIO CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO
IGNORES REAL PROBLEMS

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by Paul Rosenstiél who works for KPFA radio station in San Francisco. Additional information was added by LNS from the Guardian and Pacific News Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Nearly 900 delegates representing more than 14 million members of the AFL-CIO held their biennial convention in San Francisco October 2-7. Dressed up as a democratic exercise to plan a program based on rank and file input, the convention was really no more than a showcase for speakers echoing George Meany's political positions.

The neatly coiffured and snappily dressed delegates no more resembled workers from the shop than the delegates to the Republican Convention. They lounged lazily at their tables, occasionally reading something from the flurry of free literature bestowed upon them, while the official business of the convention was slowly plowed through on the convention platform.

It was off in side rooms or back in Washington that the decisions of the convention were really made. The important work was done by the Resolutions Committee, most of whose members were presidents of international unions. Of the more than 260 resolutions to reach the convention floor, the delegates routinely rubber-stamped the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee. And most of the resolutions were based on the 35-member Executive Council's 438 page report to the convention.

Four Democratic senators addressed the convention, giving further evidence that the AFL-CIO doesn't plan to sit out the 1976 elections as it did in 1972 when George McGovern's anti-Vietnam War stance put off President Meany. Hubert Humphrey received the friendliest reception for his 45 minute soap-box political rally oration that woke the delegates up after two and one half days of mostly somnambular discourses.

It was a reception that contrasted sharply with the last time Humphrey spoke before the AFL-CIO at the Rally for Jobs held in Washington, D.C. earlier this year. At that time the spirited rank and file, angered at the speakers' unwillingness to address their concerns, broke from the stadium stands, drowned out Humphrey's speech and forced him to abandon the microphone.

Other speakers at the convention included Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger. Both bemoaned the decline of the U.S. as an effective deterrent to communism and the national aspirations of third world countries.

These speeches meshed perfectly with George Meany's anti-communist tirades. The first half of Meany's keynote address failed to mention unemployment, recession, or any problems directly affecting working people today. Instead he concentrated on international affairs.

"There was a time, not so long ago, when . . . not only did we stand for the containment of Communism, but we stood--at least in spirit--with those behind the Iron Curtain who yearned for the day when

the yoke of tyranny would be lifted from their backs. Today, under the Nixon, Ford, Kissinger policy we have detente."

Delegates to the convention found booklets on their tables about "Solzhenitsyn: The Voice of Freedom," and were treated to a movie featuring the anti-communist Russian author, the only movie shown during the convention.

Many resolutions reflected the AFL-CIO's stand on foreign affairs. One called for the U.S. "to provide for the common defense of this nation and of our allies with means sufficient not only to deter aggressive Soviet adventures, but to sustain the credibility of American leadership in the pursuit of world peace."

Another criticized the rule of Chilean junta chief Augusto Pinochet. At the same time, however, it said that most Chileans "accepted the coup as a necessary act," that democratic trade union rights were taken away by Allende, and that "Free trade unionists did not mourn the departure of a Marxist regime in Chile which brought that nation to political, social and economic ruin." This resolution passed without any dissent.

Most of what dissent there was came from outside the convention hall, where a rank-and-file caucus, the Bay Area Trade Union Committee for Chile, leafleted the convention for several days inviting delegates to a seminar on Chile, featuring delegate Abe Feinglass, international vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Feinglass, who had been to Chile, seen the abuses of the military dictatorship, and hoped to unite workers to boycott Chilean goods, was the only delegate to show up at the seminar.

Union members outside the convention also leafleted delegates about the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), founded and funded by the AFL-CIO. AIFLD has been identified by former CIA agent Philip Agee and others as a CIA-labor front group in Latin America, instrumental in the overthrow of Allende in Chile.

The report by the AFL-CIO's Executive Council praised AIFLD, and in no way alluded to links between AIFLD and the CIA.

On The Domestic Front

The convention routinely passed several liberal domestic measures: It came out in favor of busing, free child care for all that need it, more liberalized qualifications for unemployment insurance, and against any cuts in the food stamp or welfare systems or other social services that people need.

The delegates, only 22 of whom were women, rejected, however, the establishment of a separate Women's Department within the AFL-CIO or the adoption of a policy requiring representative membership of women and third world people on the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The 36-member council is all white and all male.

The delegates also rejected a resolution supporting the Coalition of Labor Union Women, on the grounds that non-AFL-CIO unions participate in it.

None of the resolutions adequately dealt with

the rising unemployment among black people--put officially at 14% for all blacks, and over 30% for young blacks. Despite the fact that over 20% of the AFL-CIO membership is black, less than 10% of the AFL-CIO delegates were third world people.

The resolution on the national economy outlined 16 points for economic recovery. These included increased public works and public service jobs programs; federal aid to financially troubled states and cities; the elimination of unfair tax loopholes; "a new Reconstruction Finance Corporation-type agency" to guarantee loans to the private sector "for the preservation and creation of jobs," and "the immediate adoption of a national full employment policy."

This resolution closely resembles the Action Program to Put America Back to Work, which the organization adopted in January. At that time, a heavily Democratic Congress, elected with the aid of the AFL-CIO in one of its most successful electoral campaigns ever, was taking office. Yet little of even this mild program adopted in January has been enacted by the Congress.

This predicament, however, doesn't seem to disturb the AFL-CIO leaders. Although there is little prospect that their rewritten program will fare any better in Congress, the AFL-CIO leaders continually affirmed at their convention that the way for working people's voices to be heard is to elect pro-labor politicians and then go to Washington to lobby.

Indicative of this confidence in government bringing about change was the rousing reception the delegates gave Labor Secretary John Dunlop. The convention passed a resolution supporting one of Dunlop's bills--the Construction Industry Bargaining Act of 1975--which would set up a national board with the power to intervene in and settle construction trade strikes.

Outside the convention hall, one coalition of rank-and-file caucuses--the Bay Area United Trade Unionists (BAUTA)--picketed against the bill which is moving rapidly through Congress, and which they viewed as a sign that AFL-CIO leaders were more interested in cooperating with industry and government to settle strikes than in encouraging rank-and-file mobilization.

"AFL-CIO, sell-out leaders have to go!" shouted about 40 BAUTA demonstrators at delegates outside the convention hall at the conclusion of the third day. The reaction from the delegates, according to one BAUTA picket, was "a few snickers and some people saying we should be thankful that we had the right to hold such a demonstration."

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"It's good for a young person to work at McDonald's. It makes you into an efficient person. If you make the wrong size hamburger you get fired. It is a smooth running machine that the Army should emulate."

--General Creighton Abrams

LNS is looking for another graphics person to join the staff. Contact us if you're interested.

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LIBERATION News Service

(#738)

MEANY'S SOLUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT

George Meany, along with seven other "labor leaders," is a spokesman for American workers on the fifteen-member "President's Labor-Management Committee" set up last year by Labor Secretary John Dunlop. The other seven members of the group are the presidents of General Motors, General Electric, United States Steel, Alcoa, Mobil Oil, First National City Bank, the Bechtel Group and Sears Roebuck.

So far this year, the committee, which has been hailed as a "model in labor-management cooperation," has agreed upon a common strategy in the fields of taxes, energy and utility expansion. The tax program agreed on was one that would provide nearly \$5 billion in tax relief for the corporations so that they might "have the necessary capital to expand production and hence, jobs."

The solution to the "energy crisis" put forward involves increasing utility rates and allowing tax cuts for the utilities so that they might "develop the necessary funds for expansion of non-petroleum using facilities."

One labor commentator, New York Times columnist A.H. Raskin, has identified the Labor-Management Committee as one of the important institutions in "keeping organized labor firmly wedded to the American enterprise system." - 30 -

(See packet #733 for a short background story)

CALIFORNIA FORCED TO CHANGE STERILIZATION GUIDELINE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- California health officials were ordered to revamp some of its guidelines for the voluntary sterilization of women on October 13. The order came in response to a class action suit filed by ten Chicana women charging that they were either coerced or deceived into being sterilized.

U.S. District Judge E. Avery Crary ordered that state health officials halt use of federal funds for the voluntary sterilization of women between 18 and 21 years old. State funds could still be used in voluntary sterilizations of women over 18 and federal funds in cases of women over 21.

The judge also ordered the state to rewrite the Spanish-language sterilization consent forms to an easily understandable level.

Left still to be decided by the court is the amount of financial damages to be awarded the plaintiffs. Four of the women say they never signed consent forms and discovered only weeks afterwards that they had been sterilized. The others charged that they had been lied to and coerced into signing consent forms for the sterilizations.

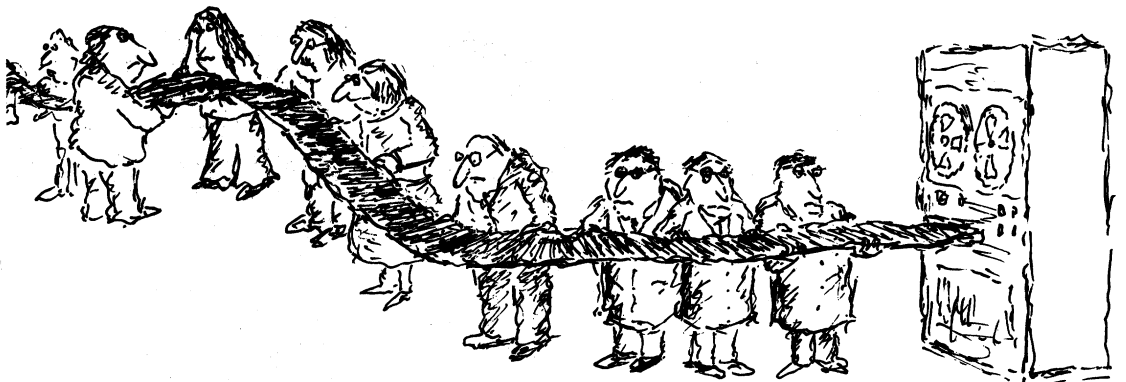
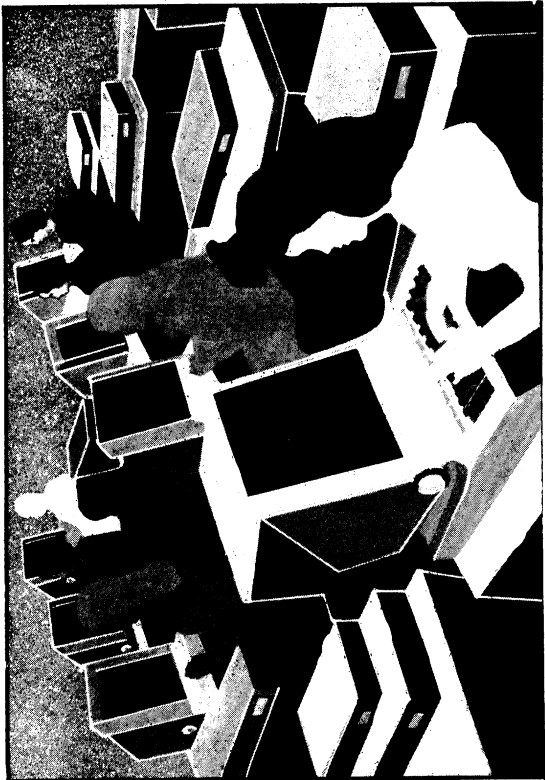
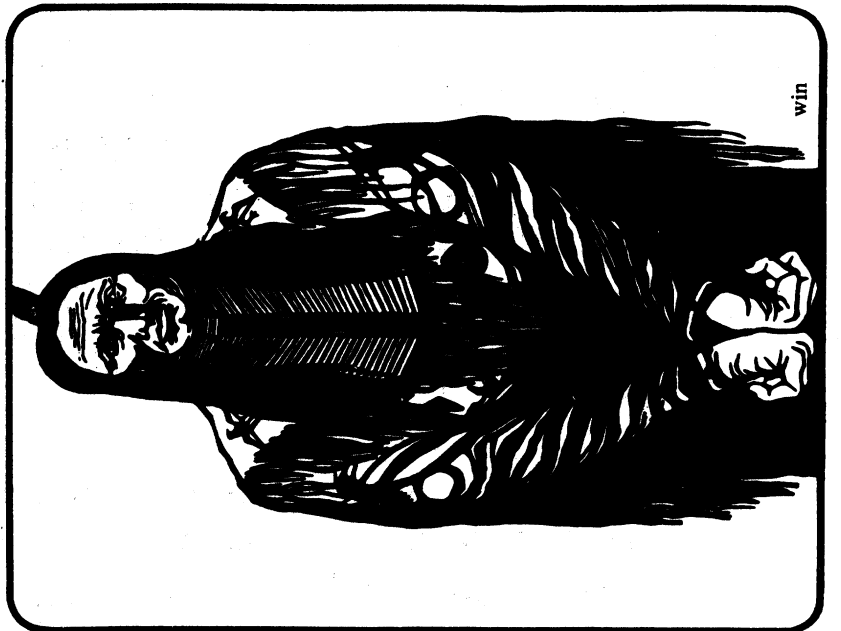
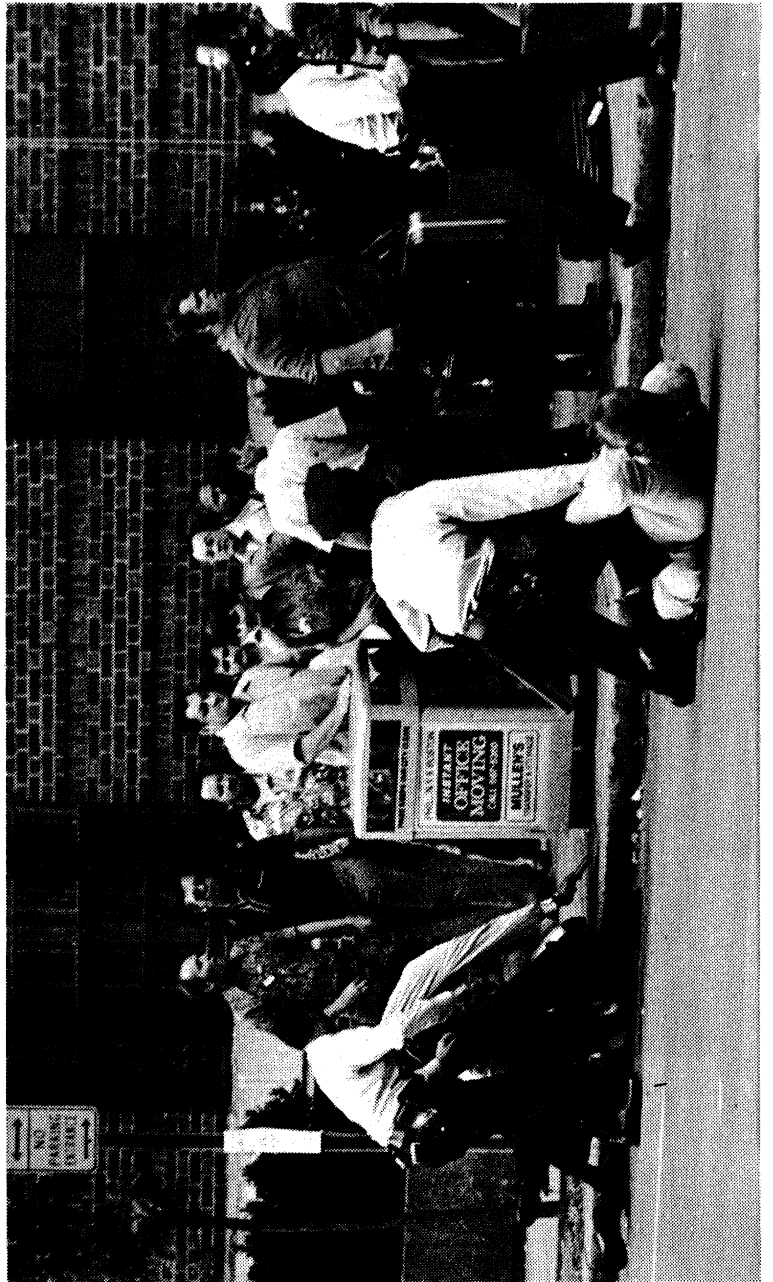
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LOCAL NEWS? NATIONAL NEWS? GOOD NEWS? BAD NEWS?

Send it to Lns, 160 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y.
10027. Phone (212) 749-2200.

Bye til then, Lns.

October 18, 1975 end of copy, on to graphics.



TOP RIGHT: Photo taken October 1, 1975
during the Washington Post strike.
Twenty-five people were arrested during the
first few days of picketing.

GOES WITH THE STORY ON PAGE ONE IN THE LAST
PACKET.

CREDIT: Scott Custin/LNS

TOP LEFT: graphic to go with the
stories on the FBI or CIA.

SEE PAGE SIX.

CREDIT: James Grashow/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: economy cartoon.

CREDIT: Dave Hereth/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Native American graphic.

COULD GO WITH THE CLAYTON HIRST STORY ON
PAGE FIVE.

CREDIT: WIN/LNS

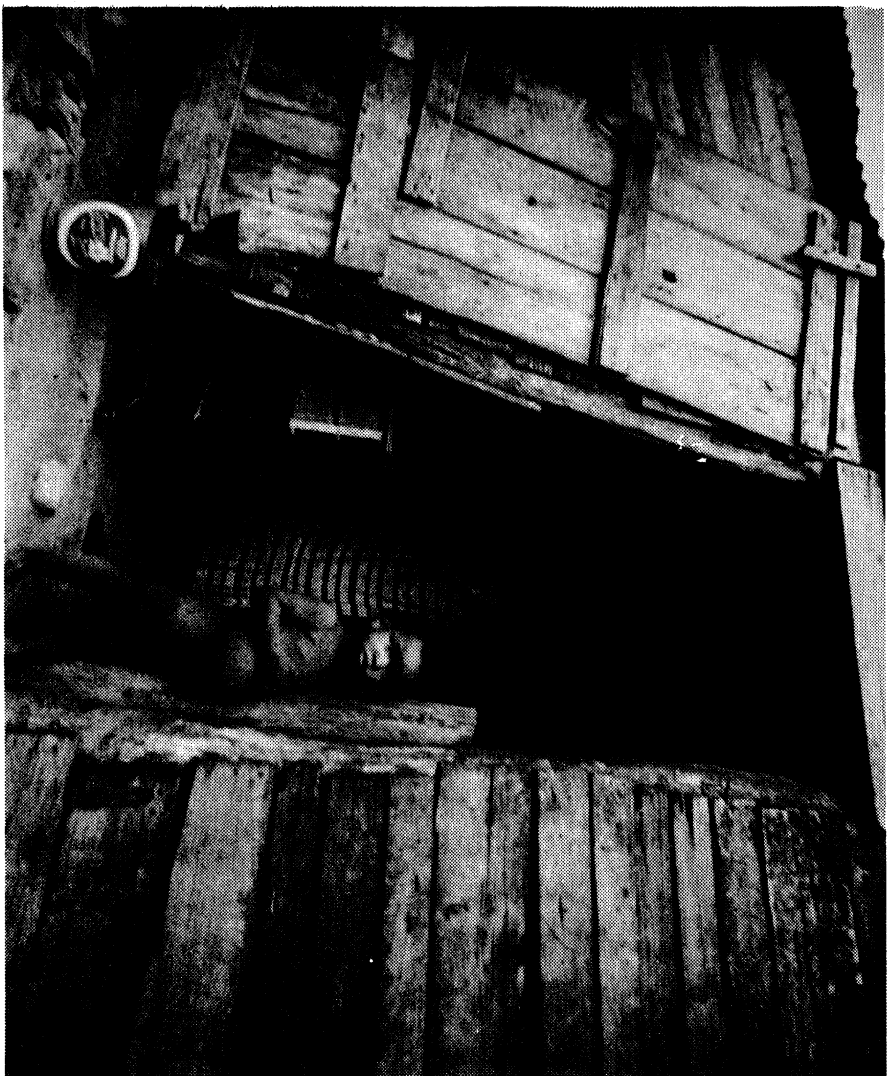
BOTTOM LEFT: the computer age.

CREDIT: Victor Valla/LNS

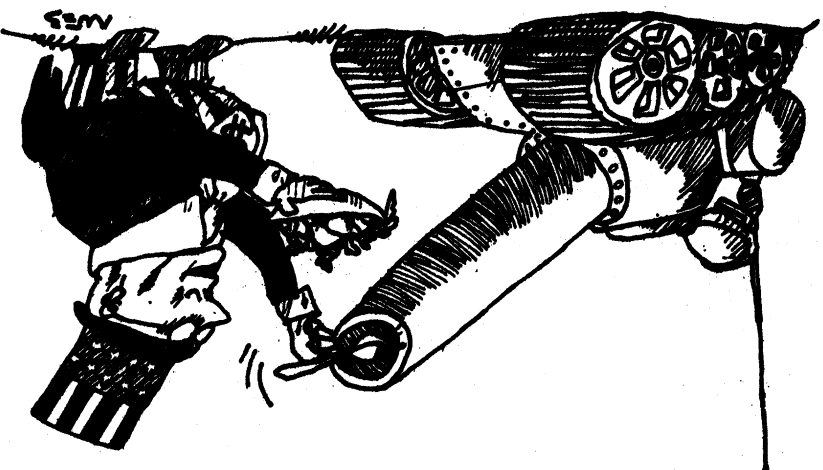
BOTTOM RIGHT: The computerized office.

SEE STORY ON PAGES THREE AND FOUR.

CREDIT: LNS



FOOD FOR PEACE



the tube

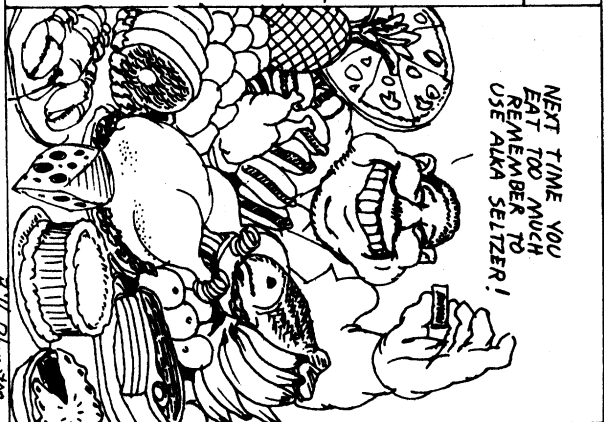
BY
BILL PLYMPTON



HELLO, WE'RE HERE IN
SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA TO BRING
YOU A DOCUMENTARY ON THE
TERRIBLE FAMINE HERE



AND NOW A WORD FROM
OUR SPONSOR.



NEXT TIME YOU
EAT TOO MUCH
REMEMBER TO
USE ALKA SELTZER!

Bill Plympton

A PAGE OF GRAPHICS ABOUT HUNGER

TOP RIGHT: cartoon.

CREDIT: Nuez/LNS

TOP LEFT: People lining up for food and medical care at a Red Cross station in Dacca City, Bengla Desh.

CREDIT: WAR ON HUNGER/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Photo taken in Port-au-Prince, Haiti in August, 1974.

CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS

BOTTOM RIGHT: "The Tube".

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